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General Summary of News.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Ship *Indian Oak* of this Port, from Valparaiso, we are put in possession of some late information with regard to the state of affairs in South America. The same occasion brings us copies of Two Proclamations, in their Official shape, one of which was issued by Commodore Bowles, commanding H. M. ship *Amphion*, dated off Buenos Ayres on the 24th Nov. 1818, cautioning British merchant vessels from taking any part in the pending contest between Spain and her Colonies, and offering them protection for the preservation of their neutrality; and the other was issued by Lord Cochrane in the Bay of Callao, on the 1st of March, 1819, declaring the whole line of coast from the port of Guayaquil to Attacama in Peru to be in a state of formal blockade.

The first of these Documents has not been made public that we are aware of, notwithstanding it is so much the oldest in point of date; and tho' we re-published the latter in our Journal of the 14th instant from the Bombay Papers, into which it found its way through a private hand, we shall repeat it here from the Manuscript in our possession, to preserve the train of events to which it alludes.

On the subject of Lord Cochrane's operations, our Letters say, that His Lordship's squadron were becalmed in a fog under the batteries of Callao, and when the fog cleared off, the calm still continuing, his ship was left completely at the mercy of the Spaniards, who opened their batteries and committed great havoc on their blockaders. The thickening of the fog around the ships shortly after, saved them from certain destruction; but having by a light air of wind, got clear of their danger, Lord Cochrane continued the blockade for several weeks after, and then returned to Valparaiso, to receive suitable ordnance, ammunition, and stores, for the reduction of Peru, on which service he was also to have a re-inforcement of 7000 troops.

It is added that in the province of Peru, at least seven-eighths of the population, and three fourths of the Royal troops were ripe for revolt, so that the most complete success was confidently relied on by those who were to be engaged in its subjugation.

His Lordship was to quit Valparaiso on this service about the middle of July. The Chilian Government had prevented the sailing of the British Frigate *Andromeda*, and the *Icarus*, Sloop of war, for Callao, until after the squadron of Lord Cochrane should have sailed.

On the general state of trade along the coast, the Letters say, that exorbitant duties, scanty population, and general poverty, were great impediments to external commerce; and there seems but too much reason to fear that the adventurers of a commercial nature, which had been dispatched to that quarter, would be far from successful.

The Ship *Indian Oak*, by which these advices have reached us, left Valparaiso in April, about a month after Lord Cochrane's declaration of the blockade had passed. The Ships' Lord Lyadock, and Good Hope, were then in that port, but were expected to sail shortly after.

The Proclamations to which we before adverted, are as follow:—

By William Bowles, Esq. Captain of H. M.'s Ship *Amphion*, and Commodore, Commanding H. M.'s Ships, and Vessels of War employed and to be employed in South America.

British Merchant Ships trading to the South Pacific, are hereby most particularly cautioned against interfering in any way whatever, in the hostilities now unfortunately existing in that part of South America, and on no account whatever to carry either Stores, contraband of War, Troops, Messengers, or Letters, from either of the Bel-

ligerent parties. If any act of violence is committed against them, they are immediately to give notice of the same, to His Majesty's Ship stationed for their protection at Panama, Lima, or on the coast of Chili, and it is hoped they will on all occasions observe a line of conduct so strictly neutral as to justify the assistance, the Officer Commanding on this Station, will be always most ready to afford them.

Given on board H. M.'s Ship *Amphion*, off Buenos Ayres, 24th November, 1818.

(Signed) WM. BOWLES,
A True Copy,
(Signed) H. H. SHERIFF.

By Lord Cochrane, Vice Admiral of Chili, Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Ships and Vessels of the State.

Being authorized and commanded by the Supreme Government of Chili, strictly to blockade the Ports, Bays, Harbours, and the whole Coast of the Kingdom of Peru.

I hereby declare as follows, viz.:—

1st. That the Port of Callao, and all other Ports, Bays, and Harbours, as well as the line of Coast, from the Port of Guayaquil to Attacama in Peru, are in a state of formal blockade.

2nd. All Vessels are strictly prohibited from carrying on any commerce, or holding communication with the said Ports and Places, within the before mentioned line of blockade.

3rd. No Ships or Vessels, belonging to friendly or neutral powers, now in the Bay of Callao, or in any of the Ports or Anchorages comprehended within the blockade aforesaid, shall be permitted to sail therefrom, after the elapse of eight days from the date hereof.

4th. No neutral Flag, shall in any case be suffered to cover, or neutralize the property of Spaniards or of the Inhabitants of the Countries subject to the King of Spain.

5th. Any neutral Vessel, navigating under false or double papers, or which shall not have the necessary documents to prove the ownership of the property, shall suffer the penalties applicable to the Goods and Merchandise of enemies.

6th. Every neutral Vessel, which shall have on board Military Officers, Masters, Supercargoes, or Merchants of the Countries subject to the King of Spain, shall be sent to Valparaiso, there to be adjudged according to the law of nations.

7th. The present notification, shall be transmitted to those whom it may concern.

Given on board the *O'Higgins*, bearing the Flag of the Commander in Chief, in the Bay of Callao, the 1st day March, 1819.

(Signed) COCHRANE,
By His Lordship's Command,
(Signed) AND. A. JONTE,
Secretary.

A Gentleman who has arrived from Valparaiso, by this occasion, states, that the Naval Force, under Lord Cochrane, destined for the reduction of Peru, consisted of Four Frigates, and Four Sloops of War, which were principally manned by Englishmen and Americans, and were in an excellent state of discipline and equipment. He confirms the statement given on the authority of the Letters before quoted, as to the ships having got becalmed off Callao, in a fog, and suffered from the batteries in consequence; but it is added, that it by no means amounted to a Defeat, nor was the injury sustained at all equal to the extent and importance given to it in the public Papers.

The next arrivals will no doubt inform us of the result of these pending operations, and bring us, we trust, assurances of Peru being liberated, and in complete possession of the Independants.

EUROPE.

We have already given to our readers the leading articles of intelligence conveyed to us by the latest Papers from England. We regret to find that to whatever portion of their contents our attention may be drawn, and whether we look into the Provincial or the Metropolitan Journals, there appears through all, the same gloomy and distressing accounts of what is called sedition and disaffection, by the party in power, but, with more truth and reason we think, termed the unavoidable ebullition of public feeling under a pressure of almost unprecedented calamities, by those who view the state of the country through an unprejudiced medium. The report of the Common Council, at Guild-hall, on the 23d of July, which we have inserted at length from the London Times of the 24th, will shew how much of unnecessary, and we cannot help saying of impolitic exaggeration is given to the commonest incidents. But this Document carries its own comment with it, and needs nothing to be said on it by us, for which reason we have preferred giving it at length, to making an abstract of it.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL, GUILDHALL.

London, July 24, 1810.—Yesterday the LORD MAYOR held a Court of Common Council at Guildhall, which was fully attended.

After the minutes of the last Court had been read, his Lordship informed them, that he had last night received a communication from Lord Sidmouth, which it was material not to withhold from the Court, and which with their leave he would read to them. (Read.)

His LORDSHIP then read a letter from Lord Sidmouth, expressive of the Prince Regent's gracious approbation of the measures adopted by the Lord Mayor for preserving the public peace of the city of London on Wednesday last, and the support and co-operation afforded to his Lordship by the several civil authorities.

The LORD MAYOR then detailed at some length the extensive arrangements made by the civil power to preserve order on the day alluded to, and expressed his cordial thanks to persons of every political party for the aid they afforded him. He was happy to say, that every citizen had been found at his post during the late eventful period; and that those who were generally called the friends of reform, had proved themselves to be no friends to revolution. He then described the assistance, which he had received from different public bodies. The Bank had declared its intention of protecting itself, and the East India Company, in addition to placing their own department in a state of strength, had offered to his disposal 500 men. His Lordship then alluded to a printed bill, of a most inflammatory kind, that was posted about the town on Wednesday, inviting the people to action on that day: he made every inquiry respecting the authors of that seditious bill, and trusted his information would lead to their detection and punishment. He had received information, upon oath, that the disaffected had made every effort to call into action their means of outrage on that day, and hoped in this great city to have found (that which was fortunately and properly not the fact) abettors to have assisted in their project, which was of the most diabolical kind, for it comprised a plot to an extent no less monstrous than that of firing this great City and murdering the inhabitants. (Hear.) This was their object; he repeated, he had information of it upon oath; but the firmness and energy of his fellow-citizens defeated the diabolical attempts of the seditious. (Hear, hear.)

On the motion of Mr. S. DIXON, the letter of Lord Sidmouth was ordered to be entered on the journals.

Alderman WOOD then came forward, and begged to ask his Lordship whether he had, directly or indirectly, any information of the author of the printed bill, or any possible means of discovering him? It was his duty as a magistrate to put such a question, but it remained with the Lord Mayor to answer it or no, as seemed good to him.

Mr. SAMUEL DIXON rose to address the Lord Mayor, but the worthy Alderman interrupted him, and insisted upon his right to an answer saying, "Surely the worthy Gentleman is not going to answer for the Lord Mayor."

The LORD MAYOR said, the inquiry was perfectly regular, and he would give an answer. He had some idea that the information which he received would lead to the detection of the author, at least he hoped so; the bill was of the most flagrant kind, and its contents concurred with the information which he had received upon oath, that the object of the disaffected was, on that day, to fire this great city, and murder all its peaceable inhabitants; but the loyalty of the people of London, with their feelings naturally averse to scenes of murder and rapine, presented a combination which appalled the conspirators. The Court would also learn with surprise, that within a very few yards of the place in which they sat, a seditious meeting had been held, where proceedings took place of the most serious nature against the public peace. All he should now say of that meeting was, that a man ought to be very cautious how he allowed persons to frequent his house, who could use seditious expressions of such a nature.

Alderman WOOD trespassed still further upon his lordship's patience for a more satisfactory answer. The Lord Mayor had stated, that he had the best information as to the persons who had printed and published the atrocious placard to which he had alluded. If he had such information, he (Alderman Wood) trusted that he would bring both the printer and publisher

immediately to justice. As a magistrate he would pledge himself that nothing should be wanting on his part to promote so important an inquiry: (Hear, hear, hear.) He could not help recollecting, that during his own Mayoralty, on the 2d December, a paper similar to this had been posted up every where, on the very morning of the Spafields meeting, headed in letters so large that every child could read them—"Spafields' Row!"—"Go it, my Boys!"—"Truth for a penny!" The object of that bill was evidently to instigate the people to acts of violence, and he had probed it to the bottom, as he hoped the Lord Mayor would do in this case. Where did they think that this bill had been printed? He had ascertained that it had been printed in Bridewell, by a servant of the city in that institution, by a man much connected with the Government of the country. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) The present placard might have come from a similar quarter; he did not mean to say that it came from the same source, indeed he thought that it did not, as Lord Sidmouth had condemned the conduct of the individual who had propagated that placard in the severest terms. His Lordship had said, that though the placard might call for peace, it did not call for it in a way likely to obtain it, when it said, "Spafields' row! go it my boys." The Corporation, he was confident, would assist his Lordship in every effort, nay, would pay any sum, to detect and punish those persons, whoever they were, that were engaged in such seditious practices as his Lordship had described. (Hear.) If the placard had issued from those persons who had meditated the conflagration of the city, and the destruction of its inhabitants, the whole city must be desirous of bringing such wretches to condign punishment; and even if it had issued from others, with the view of exciting riot and disorder, their conduct equally merited the execration of their countrymen. As far as he himself could judge of the late Smithfield meeting, not the slightest attempt had been made by any person there to create riot or disorder; so that the author of the placard contemplated what the parties themselves, judging from their actions, evidently did not. (Hear.)

Mr. S. DIXON was extremely disappointed at the purpose for which the worthy Alderman had risen. It would have better become the worthy Alderman to have moved thanks to the Lord Mayor, than to have introduced this conversation.

Mr. S. FAVELL would be the last man to encourage any thing likely to disturb the peace of the city, or to produce an improper interference of the military; but still he could not help thinking, that those who could put up such an atrocious placard as that of "Spafields' row—go it my boys," would do any thing to put down the cause of reform altogether. As they had all joined to avert the danger which had lately threatened the city, the present was the time for those who advocated a moderate reform, to enter their protest against those men who would mix them up with the basest and the meanest of mankind.

Mr. Alderman WALTHAM expressed his surprise that his lordship should have said so little about the information he had received respecting the bill, and so much about the authors of the plot to fire the city. The latter, he thought, might have been spared, for prudential reasons, until some of the conspirators were detected. After alluding to the Spafields bill, and the author of it, the worthy Alderman said he was not prepared to attach the utmost weight to bills of such a description; and when he recollected the machinations of Oliver and other spies, he could not overlook the possibility that persons of a similar description might be at work at present, (hear,) with a view of exciting such a ferment as would give room for the introduction of force to put down all free discussion among the people. With respect to meetings like those alluded to, he in general looked upon them as the worst enemies of real reform, on account of the opportunities they afforded of calling into play the indiscreet zeal of individuals. He believed, however, that the great mass of the people was sound, and that they could not be led away without great excitement and much difficulty. The manner in which the meeting on Wednesday went off, showed that the people contemplated nothing violent; such was, he knew the opinion of persons residing on the spot in Smithfield, and who, during the meeting only dreaded the occurrence of intemperate interference as the source of any danger. He hoped that no pains would be spared to discover the authors (if there were any) of so foul a conspiracy as that of firing the city, and murdering its inhabitants. Even the oath of an Officer ought to be attended to in such a case, with a view of bringing the inquiry to come to issue. Looking, however, at the meeting, and at the heavy grievances and distresses of the people, he did not think insinuating the possibility of their being participators, by contemplation, in bloodshed and rapine, was the kindest way of treating them. For his own part, he expressed his astonishment that the meeting, under all the circumstances, went off as quietly as it did. Nothing could be more rash or ill-advised, or more against the unanimous opinion of all the magistrates, than the appearance of dragoons in the streets of the city on Wednesday; it was against the express understanding that a soldier should be seen, though the fullest means were taken to have an adequate force at hand, in case of danger. He was also astonished, at the very time of the meeting, to see some of the light horse in Giltspur-street, and, as he had heard, actually determined, were it not for the admonition of some of the civil power, to impede the procession then passing for the chairman of the meeting. The worthy Alderman then reprehended, in the warmest terms, the rash and intemperate act of sending thirty or forty constables in the very middle of the business of the meeting to arrest Harrison. (Hear.) If he had been unconnected with the magistracy of the city, nay, if he had no other interest in the city than that which the lowest inhabitant in point of rank and property had, he should have felt it his duty to have made the remarks which had fallen from him; but, being as he was on the spot where the

meeting was held, being as he was the representatives of the ward in which it was assembled, he felt that he should have been wanting in his duty to his constituents, both as a member of that and of another court, if he had not noticed the matter in the manner in which he had noticed it. (*Hear, hear, hear.*)

The LORD MAYOR asserted, that not a single dragoon had been admitted into any part of the city, and remarked, that the conduct of Alderman Walthman towards him had been of the most indecent, intemperate, imprudent, and intrusive kind. Though it was not incumbent upon him to explain to the Court what inducement or information had led him to adopt the measures which he had done, still he would repel the assertion of the worthy Alderman with regard to the City Light Horse. There certainly were some of them in Giltspur street, but never more than one or two of them at a time; and those too riding to receive his orders every half hour, as to the state of the meeting. He was told, that the worthy Alderman had insulted them most grossly, and had even endeavoured to excite the populace to attack them (*hear*); nay, this very insult was entered in the order book of the regiment. (*Hear*) He would take every step to bring the author of the placard to punishment, whoever he was, though he could not help expressing some surprise why his worthy friend (Alderman Wood) had not done the same to the author of the Spa fields bill, who had so wickedly endeavoured to inveigle the feelings of the public. He should offer a reward also to discover those persons who were instigating the people to acts of violence on the late occasion: "and," continued he, "if I, standing before you and the rest of my countrymen, should screen any person from justice, I should merit the contempt and condemnation of you all. Fall on whom the guilt may, I shall feel it my duty to hold him up to the general execration of all the classes in the community."

Mr. S. DIXON remarked, that the name of the Lord Mayor would go down with credit to posterity on account of his conduct on the late occasion, in spite of the malevolent opposition which some interested individuals were directing against it. Even if he had been mistaken, his conduct ought not to have been so violently attacked, as all must allow that he was acting on what he thought was the best. A warrant had come to him from the country regularly backed: and if he had failed to execute it, those who were now the first to condemn him for his ardent zeal would then have been equally ready to censure him for his timidity. If the same vigorous conduct had been pursued by other magistrates as had been pursued by the Lord Mayor, the country would not have had to lament many of the evils under which it was at present labouring. (*Hear, hear.*)

Alderman SCHOLEY expressed his marked approbation of the Lord Mayor's behaviour on Wednesday last.

Mr. GRIFFITHS was with his Lordship on Wednesday last, in Giltspur-street Compter, and on his Lordship's asking him, on the receipt of the warrant to apprehend Harrison, what was to be done, he replied "that there was only one thing to be done, and that was his duty." He had advised his Lordship to have two horsemen to convey his orders; he had likewise assisted in the execution of the warrant deeming it to be his duty not to be backward on such an occasion. Indeed, he should always be found first in the field, and last out of it, when any danger threatened the metropolis. (*Laughter.*) He considered the Lord-Mayor to be entitled to the gratitude of his fellow citizens for the active part which he had taken in the arrangements of Wednesday.

Alderman WOOD had another question to ask of the Lord-Mayor, and that was, whether he was aware that a number of life-guardsmen had been stationed in the Green-yard. (*Hear.*) Knowing that all interference of the military power had been most strongly deprecated in the Court of Aldermen, he thought it incumbent on the Lord Mayor to explain the circumstance. They were not secretly but openly posted there, and though they were only three in number (*a loud laugh from Mr. Dixon and others*), kept perpetually parading the streets in the vicinity. In the remarks which his Lordship had just offered to the Court, he had made an error, which he (Alderman Wood) deemed it necessary to correct. Instead of allowing the author of the placard, "Spafield's Row.—Go it my boys," to escape with impunity, he had made both him and the publisher of it find bail for the offence which they had committed. He had subsequently done every thing in his power to have them brought to trial; but the Court of Aldermen were averse to that proceeding then, from an idea that they had no wrong intentions in publishing the placard, which, however, he could not help denominating as atrocious a placard as ever was posted in the streets of the metropolis. With regard to the attacks which had been made upon himself by a gentleman on the floor, he must say, that they troubled him very little. (*Hear.*) His public conduct had received such a reward from his fellow citizens as had never, scarcely, been bestowed on any citizen of London, before him (*loud cheers*); and therefore, he had no occasion to shrink from any animadversions which that hon. gentleman might think proper to make on him. Warmly as he was attached to the best principles of liberty, still he would maintain his loyalty to be equal to that of the most loyal member of the Court; indeed, his whole life, for the last nine or ten years, had been sacrificed to the service of the public, and employed in the preservation of tranquillity and order. (*Hear.*) He was not much in the habit of reading the public papers, or of noticing what they contained: he had, however, observed that some of them had said that he was riding in Smithfield on Wednesday, between eleven and twelve o'clock. Now, there was no foundation whatsoever for such a report: he had indeed been there on horseback about half past nine o'clock in the morning: he had ridden through it, because it was his nearest road to the place where the gentlemen who had volunteered to act with him were stationed: at that time in the day when the papers represented

him riding through the crowd in Smithfield, he was with the volunteers of his own ward.

Mr. WILLIAMS was loth to rise on a subject so extremely delicate as the present subject was. He had no right—indeed, if he had a right, he had no wish, to arraign the conduct of the Lord Mayor in that Court; still, if the Lord Mayor thought proper to claim its approbation for any arrangements which he had made, he had a right, as a member of the Court, to express his disapprobation of them. His Lordship had thought proper to disapprove of the conduct of Alderman Walthman, who was at the head of the ward of which he was a member. He would not on that account stand up for him, if he thought his conduct was censurable; still less would he desert him, when it was praiseworthy, and had been unjustly attacked. If Alderman Walthman had not stood up in the manner which he had done, he should have thought it his duty to have called him to account in another place; but when he saw the loyal conduct of that gentleman, when he saw him at his post early on Wednesday morning, and with a mind earnestly bent on preserving the peace of the ward; he could not help considering him entitled to the gratitude of his fellow citizens. The hon. member then proceeded to state, that the inhabitants of Smithfield were more afraid of the zeal and interference of the Lord Mayor than they were of the riotous disposition of the multitude, (*hear*) though they were obliged to his Lordship for the strong force which had been embodied for their protection, they were of opinion that it ought to have been kept as much out of sight as possible, and therefore that the appearance of the military and the firemen as constables was unwise and impolitic. (*Hear.*) He likewise condemned his Lordship for apprehending Harrison in the midst of so large a crowd; and said, that he had not heard of any breaches of the peace, except those which had been brought on by the enemies of reform. After commenting on the improper behaviour of Dalton, the constable, who had pointed his pistol against the crowd, he praised the conduct of the worthy Alderman towards that individual, as "the very essence of all that was amiable." He was convinced that, if the zeal and ardour of his Lordship had not been restrained by the judicious advice of his brother magistrates, the day could never have terminated in quiet, nor without the presence of a military force. (*Loud cheers.*) He concluded his speech by asserting, that the constitutional Reformists were the real friends of order: they never sent out atrocious placards to excite the people to bloodshed and murder (*cheers*); they never employed any Oliver or Castles to instigate the people to crime, in order to punish them for it after it had been committed (*loud cheers*); but they were found at their post, ready to preserve order and tranquillity, whenever that order and tranquillity were endangered by the arts of mischievous and ill-designing men. (*Loud cheerings.*)

Mr. JACKS was surprised at the warmth and party feeling which had been excited in this discussion. He maintained that the Lord Mayor was in law compelled to take Harrison into custody as soon as possible after the receipt of the warrant. For the excess of zeal which he had displayed, the country would give him as much credit as they did for his prudent and spirited behaviour.

Mr. OLDHAM expressed his surprise that the Lord Mayor should have applied the terms *indecent* and *intrusive* to the conduct of the worthy alderman, and hoped that he would repent of having used them, when the feelings of irritation which had prompted them had passed away. He, too, censured the apprehension of Harrison as unwise. He said that there appeared to be only one opinion in the Court respecting the radical Reformers: all allowed the impracticability of their theories; all allowed the madness of their reveries. He himself had even doubted of the rectitude of their intentions: but if there was any thing which could dispel those doubts from his mind, it was the peaceable conduct which they had displayed, when his Lordship's officers seized one of their partisans in the waggon at Smithfield.

Mr. SMITH said, that he had expected that some member of the Court would have proposed a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor: as nobody else had done it, he would. The worthy gentleman then commented in very severe terms on the conduct of Alderman Walthman. He said that the Lord Mayor had not been half an hour in Giltspur-street Compter, before he received a very curious letter from the worthy Alderman complaining of the presence of the military. At that time there were only two light horsemen in the streets. Shortly afterwards, at the very moment Harrison was brought into the Compter, Alderman Walthman rushed in, and said, "I protest against the apprehension of Harrison." The worthy member maintained that the conduct of Alderman Walthman was on this occasion the most indecent of which one man could be guilty to another. Shaking or rather waving his hand at the measures of his Lordship, he repeated his protest against it. His Lordship then remonstrated with him, and explained the reasons of his conduct, when the Alderman burst out of the room, and renewed his protest in the public streets, against the interference of the military. At that moment two of the light horsemen were coming up the street, and the mob, hearing the invectives of the worthy Alderman, began to hoot and exclaim against them. The speaker then proceeded to eulogize the Lord Mayor, and concluded by moving the following resolution, which was afterwards seconded by Mr. Jupp.

"Resolved—That this Court consider it a just tribute to the Lord Mayor, to present to him their best thanks for the judicious arrangements which he made on the 21st, for the preservation of the public peace of the city, which this Court were of opinion were not only fully adequate for the purpose, but eminently effectual in preserving the peace of the city entire."

Mr. PULLEN thought that the conduct of the Sheriff on that occasion was highly laudable, and ought not to be passed over in silence. They

had communicated with his Lordship during the day, and had a considerable number of the county constables stationed in the neighbourhood of Finsbury square, ready to assist in keeping the peace, if any disturbance had rendered their presence necessary.

The LORD MAYOR said a few words in a low tone of voice, but we could not collect their import.

Alderman WAITHMAN said that whatever hesitation he might feel in speaking about himself, it was necessary for him to discard it after the observations which had been passed on his behaviour at the present meeting. He would not enter into any explanation of what had occurred between himself and his Lordship in Giltspur street, Compter, as he wished now, as he had wished on all other occasions, to distinguish the public from the private character of the Lord Mayor. With regard to the latter part of the hon. gentleman's charge against him—the loss of temper—he would leave it to the Court to decide, whether the deportment and temper of himself, of the Lord Mayor, or of the worthy gentleman himself, was the mildest and most equitable. (Hear.) On the day in question, he, as Alderman of the ward in which the meeting was assembled, had a most important duty to perform: he cared little about the opinion which the public had formed, or might form, of the manner in which he had discharged it, so long as he could enjoy within himself the conviction that he had performed it to the best of his abilities: still it would not displease him, if the opinion of his fellow-citizens was favourable to him. The difficulties, however, of his situation were increased by not knowing either the place or the manner in which he could communicate with the Lord Mayor. At half-past 11 o'clock, he did not know where his Lordship was; and if he was rightly informed, the Sheriff of London and Middlesex were in a similar state of ignorance. (Lord cries of *hear*.) When his Lordship was in Giltspur street Compter, and he himself in St. Sepulchre's church, though there was not a stone's throw between them, he (Ald. Waithman), who had to preside in the scene of danger, did not know where the Lord Mayor had established his head-quarters. Then, though his Lordship had said that there were no soldiers, the inhabitants informed him (Ald. Waithman) that 3 dragoons, (cries of *no, no*), 3 soldiers then, on black horses with long tails, were parading the market. In consequence, he wrote a hasty letter on the subject to his Lordship. He would now beg leave to adduce another proof of his Lordship's or his friend's correctness. It had been said, that within five minutes after that letter had been written, he (Ald. Waithman) went to the Lord Mayor and remonstrated with him. This was not the fact. (Cries of *it is, from Mr. Smith*.) He repeated, that it was not the fact; but that he would explain what was. He had heard that a most injudicious step (for so he could not help calling the apprehension of Harrison, under all the circumstances) had been taken by his Lordship. He allowed the great awkwardness under which the receipt of the warrant had placed his Lordship, and the responsibility which attached to him in whatever way he acted; but had he been placed in his Lordship's situation, he would have taken upon himself a still greater responsibility, rather than have sent 30 men to seize another amid so numerous and so motley an assemblage; at the same time 100 fire men were rushing after them. (Hear.) When thinking that this circumstance might be attended with dangerous consequences, he had gone with the deputy of his ward, and another very respectable gentleman, who had been in general a supporter of his Lordship at the election, to ask whether this rash had been made with his Lordship's approbation. (No from Mr. Smith.)—He (Alderman Waithman) said yes. He argued to his Lordship the probability of mischief ensuing from sending out the constables in this manner: he would not say how this proposal had been received by his Lordship, because it would not be believed; "for you all know," said he "the kind and complacent temper of the Lord Mayor, and the suavity of temper by which he is distinguished." (Laughter and applause.) The worthy gentleman, Mr. Smith, had then made another very broad, he would not say another very gross, assertion on a subject of which he could not possibly know any thing. (Hear.) "I would not contradict your Lordship," continued he, "but I may contradict that gentleman, especially in a point where my own character is so much concerned. He has stated that I endeavoured to insult the military, and to excite the mob against them. I reply, that there was no insult, no military, no mob. (Loud cries of *hear*.) The persons who were at the door when I left the Compter were respectable gentlemen of my own ward, who had voluntarily enrolled themselves as special constables. To one of them I did indeed observe, that I protested against the apprehension of Harrison; but this was all I said, and this I was perfectly justifiable in saying. Why, if I, a member of the Court of Aldermen, enjoying the confidence of my fellow citizens in a double capacity, as representative of the ward and representative of the city, see another member of the same Court acting as I think injudiciously, have I not a right to warn him of the consequences without having my conduct represented as indecent and intrusive?" The worthy Alderman, after continuing his censure of the Lord Mayor for some time longer, then sat down.

The LORD MAYOR replied at some length to the observations of Alderman Waithman. He maintained that it was the Alderman's fault, if he did not know where he (the Lord Mayor) was to be found on Wednesday, as in his preliminary orders he had stated, that any Alderman, on sending a confidential person at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning to the Mansion-house, might know where he was to be found. He also contended, that the Alderman did know where he was to be found, and read some letters which he (Ald. Waithman) had addressed to him, as a proof of it. He also represented the conduct of Ald. Waithman to have been most outrageous, and said, that if he had been guilty of it in public, he would most undoubtedly have had him taken into custody.

Mr. Deputy REEVES corroborated the statements of Ald. Waithman.

Mr. PEARSON moved, as an amendment, a resolution, censuring the conduct of the Lord Mayor; and in doing so, stated, that Harrison had given bail for his offence at Stockport, and had been decoyed up to London by a letter, purporting to be written by Mr. Blandford, Secretary to the Committee, but not written by that gentleman, and containing proposals of the most inflammatory and treasonable nature.

Mr. S. FAVELL seconded the amendment.

After a few desultory remarks from Alderman ROTHWELL, Mr. JUPP, Alderman WOOD, and Mr. PEARSON.

Mr. GRIFFITHS maintained, that the conduct of the Lord Mayor was most praise worthy. With respect to the assertion that had been made, that Harrison had been admitted to bail before the meeting, he should observe, that having gone in company with the constables to the place where Harrison was arrested, he there heard him say that he had not been bailed. He had, he stated further, no friends then at hand, but the business of the meeting would be over in a few hours, after which he should find friends to bail him. The Deputy (Mr. Reeves) had heard him say this.—("No," from Mr. Reeves.)

Mr. GRIFFITHS.—"If he says No, I am ready to swear it." (Much laughter.)

Mr. REEVES (as we understood) observed, that when Harrison was in custody, he heard him say, that he had committed no offence; upon which the Lord Mayor observed, that he was accused of a misdemeanour, for which it was necessary that he should find bail.

After a few words from Mr. S. DIXON, which were not audible below the bar.

Mr. Alderman THORP said, he could not give his assent to the amendment, because he conceived the Lord Mayor had acted to the best of his power for the protection of his fellow citizens. He thought it would be more open and manly to pass a vote of censure on his Lordship, if his conduct were considered deserving of such. As that was not meant, he did not see what objection there could be to give him a vote of thanks, which in his opinion, he merited. He merited it, as he had consulted the Court of Aldermen, and was so kind, so temperate, and, he would say, so obedient, as to attend to a great deal of what they had said respecting the plans which were to be adopted. At the same time that he considered thanks due to his Lordship, he should add, that the choice of the time and place for the arrest of Harrison was not, under the circumstances, the most prudent.

Mr. BLACKET defended the conduct of the Lord Mayor, and felt, in common with most other inhabitants of Smithfield, great obligations to him for those wise and prudent precautions he had adopted. So much confidence had he in them, that he kept his shop open the whole of Wednesday, without suffering any inconvenience from it.

Mr. WALKER considered the introduction of any military force into the city, without the most urgent and pressing necessity; a subject of as much importance as any which could come before the Court. It might, if passed unnoticed on this occasion, be drawn into a precedent in times to come. Whether the troops which were in the city were dragoons or light horse, was to him of very little difference; and he wished to hear some explanation from the Lord Mayor why some dragoons were introduced on Wednesday into the Green-yard?

The LORD MAYOR replied, that he would freely give the explanation required. There were three horses brought into his stables very early on the morning of Wednesday, by his particular desire. Whether dragoons were with them or not, he could not say. But his object in having the horses was, that he had no horse of his own which he conceived would act as quietly among the mob as he could wish, in case his presence should have been necessary. Upon inquiry of the marshals, he found that they were similarly circumstanced, and he had, therefore, requested the use of these horses, which would be more tractable, in case he should have occasion for them.

Mr. Ald. WAITHMAN knew enough of the privileges of the city of London, to be convinced, that the introduction of only one soldier under arms, without the utmost urgency, would be a violation of them. He remembered on former occasions, that so great was the jealousy of the citizens upon this point, that they did not suffer even a party of the military to march through without a strong remonstrance to the Government, from the civil authorities of the city. If circumstances had rendered the presence of any military force necessary, they should have been in sufficient strength; and he did not conceive how it was necessary to have them parading Ludgate hill.

Mr. PEACOCK objected to the presence of any military force on the occasion. He himself had seen 40 or 50 armed men march through the city.

The question was about to be put, when a member said, he felt it his duty to divide the Court upon it; and it would then be seen who were for, and who against, the introduction of the military power.

Mr. T. N. WILLIAMS observed that, notwithstanding the situation in which he stood with respect to the Lord Mayor, he felt it his duty, and was bold enough to express his decided approbation of his conduct, which he conceived was most energetic and praiseworthy on the occasion alluded to.

The question was then loudly called for, and the Court divided, when there appeared a Majority of 42 against the amendment. The original motion was then carried, as was also a separate vote of thanks to the Aldermen, when the Court adjourned.

Astaltic News.

An undivided attention to European information, if only continued for two or three days, is sure to throw us into arrears with respect to local matter; and our Notices to Correspondents of to-day, will shew also how Communications are likely to accumulate on our hands, if at all suspended. We can only intreat the indulgence of our Friends in such cases, and proceed patiently with as much attention to each Department as our limits will admit of our paying, and thus lighten ourselves of the various claims that press on us, as speedily as we can without partiality.

Dinner to Mr. Dowdeswell.—On Wednesday last, a Farewell Dinner was given to the Honorable Mr. Dowdeswell, Member of the Supreme Council, on the occasion of his departure for England, which was attended by about sixty persons, including the most respectable members of the society.

The following brief notice of it, the most accurate that could be collected, tho' a fuller detail of the respective Speeches uttered on the occasion would have been desirable, may be acceptable.

The dinner was most luxurious, and in all respects becoming the occasion. After the removal of the cloth, when *The King*, and other Toasts had been gone through, the Chairman, Mr. ROGER, rose, and as far as could be collected, spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN.—I am now about to propose a Toast which I am confident will be received and drank with the greatest enthusiasm, it is the Health of the Honorable Gentleman, who has done us the honor of being our guest. It is usual on these occasions to detail the most prominent parts of the individual's public character; but I acknowledge myself unequal to the task; however I the less regret it when I consider that most of you who are this night assembled are fully able to appreciate the great ability invariably displayed by this Honorable Gentleman. It is sufficient to say he has passed from the bottom to the top of his profession, rising step by step by his superior attainments, and ultimately attaining the highest situation he could hold in this country. He has displayed in all invariable integrity, unwearied exertion and superior abilities. Gentlemen I give you "*Mr. Dowdeswell, and may he enjoy health and happiness in his native land.*" This Toast was received with great and continued applause, and drank with Three times Three.

Mr. DOWDESWELL immediately rose to return thanks. He spoke evidently under the impulse of strong feelings. He said, he felt proud of having his Health drank in so gratifying a manner, and was more particularly indebted to the worthy Chairman for the handsome terms in which he had eulogized his services. He finished by saying, "Gentlemen, I thank you, I thank you from my heart, and I have the pleasure of drinking all your healths."

The Health of our most excellent Governor General followed, and was received with unbounded applause.

Col. DOYLE rose to return thanks. He said, that as a member of Lord Hastings's Family, he considered it his duty to state, how flattered Lord Hastings would be in knowing the very handsome manner in which his Health was received; at the same time, he was happy to have the opportunity of assuring the Honorable Gentleman, that he was authorized by Lord Hastings, to say, that none would feel more interested in his welfare than himself; that he entirely approved of the object of the Meeting, and that he was desirous that every mark of respect should be paid to the eminent services of Mr. Dowdeswell. He trusted therefore he would accept his ardent wishes for a pleasant and speedy passage to his native land.

Mr. DOWDESWELL again rose, and said how highly flattered he felt by the very gratifying terms in which Colonel Doyle had expressed the sentiments of Lord Hastings towards himself, and added that coming from such high authority he felt them doubly valuable.

The Health of the Judges of the Supreme Court was next proposed, when the Honorable Sir E. H. EAST returned thanks. He said, he felt particularly grateful for the very handsome manner in which himself and colleagues had been drank. From their situations they were likely to have enemies, but he could assure the company by which he was surrounded, that none could be more desirous of being on the most friendly terms with the community than themselves. They sometimes had unpleasant duties to perform, but their best endeavours were employed to uphold the weak and punish the refractory.

The following Toasts were then given:

The Members of the Supreme Council

Captain Gribble, and a pleasant passage to the Princess Charlotte of Wales

Captain GRIBBLE returned thanks.

The Civil and Military Services.

The Bar of Calcutta.

Mr. SPARKIE returned thanks in a very neat speech.

The Members of the Sudder Dewanee.

Mr. GOAD returned thanks.

General Wood and the King's Army.

General WOOD returned thanks.

Mr. Palmer and the Merchants of Calcutta.

Mr. PALMER returned thanks.

The Chief Secretary and other Secretaries to Government.

Mr. LUSHINGTON returned thanks.

Colonel J. Nicholl, the enterprising Leader of the British Forces in Nepal.

Colonel J. NICHOLL returned thanks, and said whatever credit he derived from that war, arose from the zeal of the Officers and the gallantry of the Sepoys.

Colonel Doyle.

Colonel DOYLE returned thanks.

Mr. Treves, the Father of the Turf.

Mr. TREVES returned thanks, and said he had only wished that he might ever have the best horse and always beat them.

Sir D. Ochterlony.

Many very excellent songs were sung on the occasion, by Colonel Doyle, and other Gentlemen, and the evening was one of great festivity and happiness.

Deposit of Bayonets.—Another circumstance of local interest, that we had not before time, or rather space, to notice, is the discovery that was made on Thursday last, of a large quantity of bayonets deposited in an old building near the Bankshall, which was in the act of being pulled down by workmen employed by the Committee for improving the City, preparatory to forming a street where it stood.

The bayonets were found to occupy a small closet or room, built all round with thick walls, without an entrance; they were of all shapes and sizes, some of English and some of French manufacture; there were a few swords among them, but no muskets, and the whole number is thought to have been about four or five thousand.

It has been conjectured by some, that these weapons were collected and deposited here previous to the year 1798, for the purpose of being at hand to be seized and used, by the Indian populace, at the period when a general plot to drive the English from India was discovered to be in agitation throughout the country. Others again say that they were collected and placed here by some evil minded persons who were desirous of implicating the owner of the House in a charge of treasonable designs. A third account that we have heard is, that the place where they were deposited was formerly a notorious punch-house, at which the English soldiers stopped on their way into and out of the Fort; and that it was common for them to pledge their bayonets for grog, and either replace them by theft from the arsenal, or by pretending to have lost them; and that thus, in a series of years, they accumulated to their present number. This seems highly improbable; but there are other stories more idle and more improbable still, which are not worth repeating.

It is, however, asserted by one well acquainted with the fact, that these bayonets were reported to the Police, as being deposited here, about fourteen years ago; but they were then proved to belong to the owner of the House, the late Rajah Kistrath Roy, who was a very rich man, and who had himself purchased them several years before.

New Sheriffs.—Herbert Compton, Esq. has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta, and W. H. Smout, Esq. Deputy Sheriff for the ensuing year.

Bengal Bank.—We observe that at a late meeting of the proprietors, Mr. McClintock and Mr. J. Barretto, were appointed to succeed Messrs. Geo. Tyler and J. W. Fulton, as Directors of that Establishment, the two latter gentlemen going out by rotation, agreeably to the Charter.

Coroner's Juries.—In consequence of the doubts which have been expressed in some of the public Journals, with regard to the legality of the present practice of collecting Juries for the Inquests holden by the Coroner of Calcutta, we are authorized to state that a reference on this interesting subject will shortly be made to the Superior Autho-

rites of the Presidency, by one who is equally desirous of performing conscientiously the duties of his situation, and avoiding every encroachment upon the rights of his fellow citizens. We are inclined therefore to hope that this subject of contention will be speedily removed, and that such arrangements will be made by the wisdom of government, as the exigencies of the case may be found to require. [Mir.]

Youthful Proficiency.—A plan of the river Hooghly—a copy of a Map of Hindoostan—and a specimen of handwriting, all beautifully executed, have been sent to us for inspection, with a request, that we would publicly notice them, as the productions of Hurry Doss Bose, a youth 11 years of age,—and son-in-law to Baboo Goopee Mohun Deb. We have also been requested to add, that this proficiency has been attained under the instruction of Mr. Drummond,—and it is certainly alike creditable to the pupil and to his instructor. [Ind. Gaz.]

Bombay December 4.—The anniversary meeting, and for the election of office bearers and committees of the Bombay Literary Society, was held at their rooms on Monday last, which was attended by the following members:—

Mr. Woodhouse, President.		
Archdeacon Barnes, } Vice Presidents.		
Captain Kennedy, }		
Mr. Erskine,	Rev. Mr. Wade,	Mr. Babington,
Mr. Wedderburn,	Mr. T. Forbes,	Mr. Newnham,
Mr. Noton,	Mr. Farish,	Lieut. Miller,
Lieut. Nixon,	Mr. Milburn,	Mr. Irwin,
Mr. Hamilton,	Mr. Woodhouse,	
Dr. Taylor, Secretary.		

Lieutenant Colonel Hunter Blair and Mr. Buchanan were balloted for, and duly elected members.

His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, Dr. Coats, Captain Sykes, and Mr. Kane were proposed as members.

The Society then proceeded to the election of office bearers for the ensuing year, when Mr. Woodhouse, in a short speech, begged leave to resign the situation of President, and to propose that the Honorable Moonstuart Elphinstone might be elected to succeed him, Mr. Elphinstone was, in consequence, unanimously elected President, and a Deputation, consisting of the late President, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Wedderburn, and Captain Kennedy, was appointed to wait on Mr. Elphinstone and to solicit his acceptance of that office.

Mr. Woodhouse and Archdeacon Barnes were elected Vice Presidents; and Dr. Taylor having begged leave to resign the situation of Secretary, Captain Kennedy was elected to succeed him.

It was then resolved that the Thanks of the Society be communicated to the late President for his assiduous attention to the interests of the Society; to the late Secretary for the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of that office; and to Captain Kennedy for his exertions in re-arranging the library and preparing a new catalogue of it. The Society then adjourned.

The Deputation, above mentioned, accordingly waited on Mr. Elphinstone on Wednesday morning, and communicated to him the resolutions of the Society, when Mr. Elphinstone was pleased to do the Society the honor of becoming their President.

It is gratifying to observe that the Society is not only increasing in the numbers of its members, but also in the number of communications with which it is favored; papers to compose a 2d volume of their Transactions having been forwarded to London for publication last May, and the following papers having been since received.

From Captain Kennedy.—On the state of Persia from the battle of Arbela until the rise of Ardashir Babegan.

From Captain Sykes.—two Papers:—One on the remains of the city of Beejapoor; and the other,—On the living God at Chinchoor.

From Mr. Milburn.—On the Shipping, Merchandize &c. of Bombay, from 1802. 3 to 1815. 16.

From Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm.—On the institution and ceremonies of the Dusserah.

The Library, also, is in a rapid state of improvement, consisting at present of upwards of two thousand works on every branch of science and literature; and whatever deficiencies there may now exist in it will be soon supplied, as the Society is enabled to dedicate of so desirable an object, a sum of nearly £400 annually.

Madras, Dec. 9.—The weather at the Presidency since Saturday, has been more seasonable; and an additional quantity of rain has fallen. We understand the fall in other parts of the country, north as well as south, has been very considerable.

The General Palmer, Captain Truscott, is expected to be refitted with all possible expedition, and to leave England for Madras in the early part of September.

The Nautical Notices and Domestic Occurrences from the other Presidencies, will be found as usual in our last page.

Estimate of Departed Worth.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In recording the Estimate of Departed Worth, Justice demands that it should not be done at the Expense of Living Merit. Where panegyric is lavished on the merits of any one individual, to the exclusion of others whose exertions and devotional zeal in the same cause, ought to command, if not principally, at least in an equal degree, acknowledgement for securing those public advantages that require but the application of distributive Justice to their final completion, it is due to the many not to suffer the share borne by them in effecting such objects, to be wholly lost sight of in the theme of Individual Eulogy.

I trust that the Gentleman who in the Government Gazette of the 9th instant proves himself so well qualified to appreciate the career of the late Mr. K. by the high and elegant tribute of commemoration to his departed Friend's virtues, will pardon me the invidious task of associating with the record of that lamented Gentleman's public fame, the remembrance of transactions, on which the aggregate of praise has been conferred by him exclusively to the Civil Commissioner's short administration in Cuttack. That Gentleman has done honor to the memory of his Friend, in terms that are worthy of the most exalted subject. Let it be my humble attempt to enhance its value by an allusion to those by whose efforts the Administration was strengthened in its influence.

It was then, Sir, by the prudent and vigorous management of the Military Commissioner in Cuttack, with the never-ceasing exertions of the Military Force under him, that the Province was first rescued from the dangerous revolt into which it had been goaded by growing oppression. It was the same vigorous management, Sir, the same exertions and prudent application of restricted resources, that enabled the Military Commissioner to stem the torrent of despair, against a people united in determined hostility against us, as well by their sufferings, as by an indignant sense of injustice. It was the Military Commissioner, on whom, during the most critical juncture of the Marhatta campaign, devolved the two-fold arduous and important responsibility of guarding the Province from expected invasion without, and the suppression of desperate rebellion within; who, by this same management and same exertions, contrived to hold in subjection the wavering dispositions of the Frontier Chiefs; to subdue, and terminate the insurrection in Coojung, by detaching an armament on boats, which pursued, attacked, and destroyed the Rebels throughout the intricacies of their own waters, and made captives of the Insurgent Leaders; and who, by a skillful and humane policy, punishing the hardened, and extending the boon of mercy with the pledge and soothing balm of promised relief to the oppressed, diffused confidence amongst the people, regenerated their lost hopes, and recalled them from frantic despair to submissive and grateful allegiance. This too, Sir, although in one of the unhealthiest of climates, and during the most inclement of seasons, was effected in the space of some few months, and the restored Province again committed to the Civil Power.

It would be impossible to over-rate the services, the prolonged exertions, through toil, and every vicissitude of bad climate, sickness, and privation, that accomplished thus much. Let the numerous deaths, and exhausted constitutions of many now surviving, bear testimony to the nature of the service, which, in its result, however important to the state, did not afford even the encouraging prospect of professional honors or éclat, to those engaged in it. The highly important and invaluable services of the late Civil Commissioner have carried him to the close of his existence, through a career, the lustre of which cannot be diminished by the present humble attempt to apportion to those entitled to it, the share contributed by them to the public credit and advantage.

I am, Sir, yours,

Dinapore,
Dec. 17, 1819.

JUSTITIA.

Acknowledgements to Correspondents.

Within the last Week, while our attention has been chiefly directed to European affairs, we have found our Correspondence accumulate to such an extent as to render it necessary to notice such Communication as have reached us, for the satisfaction of their Authors.

A valuable Communication from a General Officer, on the subject of the Expedition to the Persian Gulph, has reached us, and will furnish abundant and excellent materials for correction, which will be made ample use of.

The Letter of An Officer in His Majesty's Service in Ceylon, on the state of that Island, is received, and will appear.

The Letter of Civis Mullyensis, on the acquaintance of the Greeks with Oriental Learning will find an early place in our Literary Sheets.

The Letter of T. P. A. describing a Suitee in Chittoor, will be published also at the same time.

The Letter of A Subscriber, on the Distresses of the Country at home, and proposing means of relief, is approved, and will find an early place.

A Letter from the Literary Club of Central India, signed Philokalon, is under consideration.

A Letter from the same quarter, on the Establishment of a Court of Honor, will be spoken of as soon as it can be decyphered; but the writing is so small and indistinct, as to render this a matter of time as well as difficulty.

The excellent Letter of our former Correspondent, Viator, on the Asiatic Society, and the means of promoting Learning in the East, will be a valuable addition to our Literary Stores.

The Letter of a Madras Officer, inclosing a copy of the Original Prospectus of the Madras Military Fund, has been unavoidably delayed, but will ultimately appear.

A Letter from the Upper Provinces, signed H —, on the application of the general principles of Political Economy, to the questions of Scarcities, Monopolies, &c. in India, is thankfully acknowledged, and will be gladly made use of.

The Letter of a Madras Officer, on the improvement of the Indian Artillery, is received, and will also appear.

A Letter from Central India, signed Clemens, pointing out something worthy of adoption in the Indian Army, from the French, will be printed in due order.

A Letter from Lucknow, treating on a Chemical Subject, is very acceptable, and will be reserved for a Literary Day.

The Letter on the State of Manila, is still delayed for the concluding part.

The Scientific Paper on Argand Lamps is still delayed for the Engraving, which will be soon put in hand.

The Memoir on the History of the Origin and Progress of the Sikhs, will find an early place in one of the Literary Numbers.

The Communication from the Himalya, which has been so long delayed on account of the time taken to transcribe it fairly for the Press, will soon appear.

The Letter of a Tartar of the Steppes, containing Algebraic corrections, will be printed at the same time.

The Letter of T. dated "Not 1000 miles from Ganjam, and headed 'Heautontimorumenos,'" is under consideration.

The Letter of an Anglo-Indo-Malayo Madrassee, on the Military Regulations of the Old Indian School, dated from the Dekhan, will appear.

The Letter of a Madras Cavalry Officer, on the improvement of the Light Cavalry, will find a place.

The Letter of An Old Officer formerly on the Staff, regarding the Plans proposed for the improvement of the Indian Army, will appear at the same time.

The Letter from Camp, Rajpootana, descriptive of the Great Pokur Fair, is very acceptable and will appear early.

The Letter from the Mirror, on the subject of Pestilential Antiquities, shall also have a column.

The Letter of An Unlucky Amateur, on the observations of the Editor of the Mirror as applied to the Races, is inadmissible.

Our Correspondent P. P. P. from the Upper Provinces, may rely on his instructions being attended to regarding the disposal of his Manuscripts in future.

Our Correspondent H. from the Upper Provinces deserves our best thanks for his good wishes, and for his Contributions which will be always acceptable.

The Poetic Communication from Dinapore, intended for insertion on Christmas Day, came to hand too late for that occasion, but will deserve a future place.

The highly poetic and beautiful Lines of Janet, dated on that day, will be a valuable addition to our Poetic columns.

The Song of an Amazon, as transmitted to us by a Warrior, is also approved, and will occupy the first spare corner.

The beautiful Lines on the Break of Day, signed S. T. W. and dated from Moorsheadabad, will add another gem to our Collection.

Sporting Intelligence.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1810.

Sweepstakes of 100 Gold Mohurs each, for all Horses, two years old, a feather—three, 7st. 4lb.—four, 8st. 4lb.—five, 9st. 13lb. six, 9st. 3lb. and aged, 9st. 5lb.—Winners, once, 4lb. extra—twice, 7lb. and three or more times, 10lb.

Winners, not bred in England, to carry nothing extra, Maidens allowed as follows: English, 3lb. Cape and Country bred, 8lb. and Arabs, 12lb. Mares, &c. 3lb. R. C. (Four Subscribers).

		st.	lb.
1. Mr. Walter's	Gr. E. C. Jack Tar, (H. Coward)	8	11
2. Mr. Treves's	Ch. C. G. Leporello,	8	11
3. Mr. Black's	Br. E. H. Blood, Royal	10	1
4. Mr. Oakeley's	B. E. H. Sandal,	9	3

5 to 3 against Jack Tar. 5 to 4 against Blood Royal. Time 3' 31"

Sweepstakes of 50 Gold Mohurs each, for Arabs, that never won before the 1st Jan. 1810, (bona fide, &c.) 8st. 7lb.—T. M. (four Subscribers.)

1. Mr. Walter's	(H. Coward) Gr. H. Enniskillen.
2. Mr. Treves's	Gr. H. Hukkebookah.
3. Mr. Oakeley's	C. H. Ariel.

Even betting on Enniskillen, and 3 to 1 against Ariel, a good race. Time 4' 11"

Match for 50 Gold Mohurs.—T. M.

1. Mr. Walter's	Gr. A. H. Silkworm, (A. Smith)	7	5
2. Mr. Fallen's	B. A. H. Slouch,	8	7

2 to 1 on Silkworm, an extraordinarily fine race from end to end, and won with difficulty by a neck. Time 4' 12"

Match for 50 Gold Mohurs.—T. M.

1. Mr. Walter's	Gr. G. Bantam, (W. Salter)	8	9	4
2. Mr. Fallen's	Ch. P. Pack,	7	4	0

A beautiful race. Time 4' 25"

Match for 100 Gold Mohurs.—T. M.

1. Mr. Walter's	Gr. A. H. Sir Lowry, (W. Salter)	8	2
2. Mr. Oakeley's	B. Ca. H. Adventure,	8	7

Won easily.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1810.

Match for 100 Gold Mohurs.—H. F.—R. C.

Mr. Walter's	Gr. A. H. Silkworm,	8	7
Mr. Treves's	Gr. A. H. Commissioner,	7	7

Won easily by Silkworm.

Match for 100 Gold Mohurs.—T. Y. C.

Mr. Walter's	Br. A. H. Snowball,	8	4
Mr. Treves's	B. A. H. Ariel,	8	4

Won easily by Snowball.

Match for 100 Gold Mohurs.—P. P.—R. C.

Mr. Walter's	B. A. C. Merlin,	8	7
Mr. Treves's	Gr. A. H. Shrimp,	8	7

Won by Merlin, SA imp belting immediately after starting.

Match for 100 Gold Mohurs.—R. C.

Mr. Black's	Ch. C. G. Laurel Leaf,	10	0
Mr. Lamb's	Gr. A. H. Strongback,	8	7

Won easily by Laurel Leaf.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

At Berhampore, on the 22d instant, the Lady of Major Morley, 8th Native Infantry, of a Son.

On the 21st instant, the Lady of Francis de Monte Sinas, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 23d instant, Mrs. Thomas Smith, of a Son.

On the 25th instant, Mrs. John James, of a Daughter.

On the 22d instant, Mrs. V. D'Rego, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 20th instant, after a short but painful illness of only two days, Maria Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. R. Douglas, aged 19 years. In her several relative and social duties, she was truly exemplary; being a dutiful daughter; a most affectionate wife; a tender mother; and a kind friend. Her early and almost sudden demise has plunged a disconsolate husband with two young children, and a numerous circle of friends in the deepest distress.

At Kishnaghar, on the 20th instant, Captain E. Veysham, of the Honorable Company's Military Service.

On his way to Bombay, on the 11th instant, Francis Cruso, Esquire, Superintending Surgeon to the Force in Candeish, to which situation he had been recently appointed, and where he arrived in excellent health; but an attack of Fever obliging him to quit Malligam with his Wife and Infant Son, he died on his way to Bombay. It is mournful to relate that the child only survived the Father eight hours; thereby leaving a disconsolate woman in the deepest affliction, to bewail the loss of both her Husband and Child. Skilful and eminent in his profession, Doctor Cruso was humane, friendly and attentive to his Patients, and his unceasing anxiety and care of them, both European and Natives, naturally gained him the esteem and regard of all his fellow-creatures. The Doctor and his Child were brought to Tannah, and buried with funeral rites at that station.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Dec. 26	Indian Oak	British	J. Reid	America	Aug. 12

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Dec. 23	Suliman Shah	Arab	Ollah Abd-ullah	Muscat
23	William Miles	British	S. Beadle	London
24	La Seine	French	Houssart	Havre de Grace
26	George	British	J. Poulson	Coast of Coromandel

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Dec. 5	Sappho	British	F. F. Stewart	Calcutta	Nov. 28
6	Barton	British	G. G. Goldsmith	Calcutta	Nov. 28
6	Lord Wellington	British	L. Wasse	Calcutta	Dec. 1

Passengers.

Additional List of Passengers proceeding to Europe, and to the Cape of Good Hope, by the Honorable Company's ship Rose and Minerva.

Per Rose, Captain Thomas McTeargart, to Europe.

Lieutenant Colonel P. Littlejohn, 10th Regiment of Native Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel G. Pennington, of the Artillery; Captain Heathley, of His Majesty's 37th Regiment.

Per Minerva, Captain John Mills, to Europe.

Captain W. H. L. Frith, of the Artillery; Captain E. T. Bradley; Lieutenant W. Mathew; Mr. G. Klog.

To the Cape of Good Hope.

Major W. Dickson, of the 6th Regiment of Light Cavalry.

Per William Miles, Captain Beadle, for London.

Mrs. Young; Miss Margaret Ursula Young; Master Charles Becher Young; Master Hastings Young; Master Samuel Becher.

For Madras.—Mr. Bruce, Esq. Captain Watson, and Lieutenant Agnew.

From Madras for London.

Mr. Strachey, Chief Secretary; Mr. Hawkins, Civil Service; Mrs. Hawkins, and family; Mrs. Wylie.

Per Blyne, Captain B. Ferguson, for London.

Mrs. Major McLeod, and Children; Mrs. Major Jones, and Children; Lieutenant Forbes, Engineers; Masters George and Henry Siddons; Miss Loveday.

Arrivals and Departures.

(From the Madras Gazette of the 4th of December.)

Arrivals at Madras.—Lieut. Colonel Pereira, 1st Battalion 21st N. Regiment, Lieutenant and Adjutant C. G. Harris, 8th Light Cavalry, Lieutenant C. Maxtone, 9th N. Regiment, Lieutenant Crawford, His Majesty's 24th Regiment, Lieutenant J. W. Murray, His Majesty's 22d Light Dragoons, Assistant Surgeon M'Millan, 2d Battalion 8th N. Regiment.

Departures.—Colonel H. Hall, Commanding Vellore, Captain Edmunds, Commissariat, Lieutenant Poole, 2d Battalion 18th N. Regiment.

(From the Bombay Courier of the 27th of November.)

Arrivals at Bombay.—Assistant Surgeon S. Sproull, Lieut. Campbell, 2d Regt. Light Cavalry, Lieut. D. Fraser, His Highness the Rajah's Service, Mr. Hubbard, Cadet; Messrs. S. P. Palmer, T. B. F. Lively, J. G. Birds, T. D. Hughes, H. T. Hopkins, J. H. M. Martin, Artillery, and Corsellis, Cadets; Capt. Ogilvie, 17th Regt. Madras Native Infantry, Assistant Surgeon W. Parnell, Lieutenant and Adjutant McPherson, His Majesty's 67th Regiment, Assistant Surgeon W. S. Cooke, Lieutenant Thomas Stalker, European Regiment, Assistant Surgeon Joseph Shepherd, 2d Battalion 5th Regiment, Lieutenant Jackson, 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, Lieutenant Shaw, 1st Battalion 5th Regiment, Surgeon Smitton, Lieutenant Robson, B. E. Regiment.

Departures.—Captain R. Macfarlan, 2d Grenadier, Lieutenant Colonel Gifford, 2d Battalion 1st Grenadier Battalion, Lieutenant Rankin, 1st Batt. 7th Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie, 2d Battalion 6th Regiment, Ensign H. Harcock, 2d Battalion 10th Regiment, Ensign W. Sme, 2d Batt. 3d Regiment, Captain Tweedy, 1st Battalion 4th Regiment.

(From the Bombay Courier of the 4th of December.)

Arrivals at Bombay.—Lieutenant R. Poster, of Artillery, Major Brigade J. Straton, Captain J. H. Danterville, Assistant Commissary General, Ensign E. McCarthy, 47th Regiment, Lieutenant Wilson, 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, Lieutenant B. Kingston, 1st Battalion 9th Regiment, Major H. Sealy, C. S. P. G. Lieutenant W. Wylie, 2d Battalion 11th Regiment, Captain R. Cockerill, 67th Regiment, Lieutenant R. Cockrane, 47th Regiment, Brevet Major Watkins, His Majesty's 65th Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel W. Imlack, 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, Surgeon Kemball, Garrison Surgeon, Lieutenant Hilton, 14th M. N. I.

Departures.—Lieutenant C. B. Raban, 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, Lieutenant M. Freeman, 1st Battalion, N. B. T., Lieutenant J. Outram, 2d Batt. 1st Regiment, Assistant Surgeon Gray, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, Lieut. T. Harris, 1st Battalion, P. A. J., Major J. Salter, 1st Battalion 8th Regt., Lieutenant C. M. Jones, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, Assistant Surgeon W. Cooke, 1st Battalion Grenadier, Assistant Surgeon W. Fraser, 1st Battalion 9th Regiment, Lieutenant W. Henry Jackson, 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, Lieutenant T. Lechmere, Bombay European Regiment.

(From the Ceylon Government Gazette of the 20th of November.)

Arrivals at Colombo.—On the 15th of November, Lieutenant Poyntz, 2d Ceylon Regiment, from Kandy; on the 15th, Lieutenant Brown, 83d Regt. from the Interior; on the 18th, Lieutenant Davison, 1st Ceylon Volunteer Battalion, from Negombo; on the 19th, Ensign Bayly, 19th Regiment, from Radawelle; on the 20th, Captain W. Baker, 1st Ceylon Volunteer Battalion, from Negombo.

Departure.—On the 18th of November, Captain Dobbin, 19th Regiment, for Galle.

Nautical Notices.

We copy the following Nautical Notices from the Madras Government Gazette, of the 9th instant:

The Sappho Packet, reached the roads on the 5th December, from Bengal the 28th of November, and after receiving the Mails, proceeded in prosecution of her voyage to England.

The homeward-bound ships Barton, Captain Goldsmith, and Wellington, Captain Wasse, have also arrived; the former left the Bengal river at the same time with the Sappho, and the latter on the 1st of December. Both these ships touched on a Shoal coming down; the Rudder of the Barton was unslipped it appears; but no further injury has been discovered we understand—the Wellington sustained no damage.

Extract of a letter from on board the Golconda, at Simon's Bay, dated July, 1819:—

We have arrived at Simon's Bay, after having encountered a tremendous Gale off the Cape, a poor Lascar was blown overboard and met with a watery grave. Since we quitted the Coromandel Coast, we had that dreadful plague—the Cholera Morbus on board. An Officer of H. M. 86th Regt. fell a victim to it—another belonging to H. M. 34th Regt. had experienced an attack, but is likely to recover—and another Officer died of a deep decline. We have had no small share of sickness from our leaving the Coast till our arrival at the Cape. A Sergeant and a Private of the 86th Regt. with one woman and child died—also the Ship's Steward—many had been dangerously ill. [Times.]

* From the latitude the ships were in—it is concluded to have been the London Shoal.

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